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THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

THE SULTAN, at a recent audience, is said to have stated that the Turkish empire not only had in all parts of the country 460,000 effective men, but could, in case of need, call out 300,000 men besides. Still the "sick man" is said by those who covet his possessions, to be weak. The old story of giving a bad name to a dog &c.

GENERAL Jovanovich, Commander of the Servian forces, has shot himself. He was to have been court-martialled for attacking the Bulgarians, instead of remaining on the defensive. A Russian Commander was overpowered with imperial favours for attacking the Afghans at Panjdeh under what was pretended to be a mistake. Would King Milan have thought of court-martialling his commander that the issues continued as favourable as at the beginning?

AT AN industrial exhibition in Bromley, the Archbishop of Canterbury alluded to the singular fact that almost all "uncivilized tribes" had a perfect eye for colour. It was the same, he said, if they looked at the work of Hindoos, out of-the-way Indian tribes, of the ancient Japanese. They saw it in the wonderful colours of the Scotch tartans, in the way in which the colours were arranged in knitting of the Spanish women, in the magnificent ribbons with their remarkable arrangement of brilliant hues, produced in the little villages of Italy. Wherever they went they found that, almost in proportion as education and book-learning came in, the eye for colours disappeared. So, his grace is pleased to class the Hindoos under the category of uncivilized tribes! But it is refreshing to see that the Scotch and the Spanish are in the same boat. If "civilization" must of needs lead to degradation of tastes we shall not be particularly sorry if we don't happen to possess an extra large dose of it.

THE SIND Arts College Committee have memorialised Government to open the College from the beginning of the year.

WE ARE glad to learn that the editors of one of the leading and best conducted Vernacular papers—the *Bharat bashi* are trying to establish a permanent Press Association. The Institution is a much-needed one, and the editors will have done their country a great service if they succeed in their endeavours. We wish the project every success. We notice with pleasure, that several vernacular contemporaries have already expressed favourable opinions about the scheme.

THE INFLUENCE of the different styles of music on the appetite has been minutely observed by the manager of the refreshment department at some classical concerts at Chicago, U. S. Wagner creates a demand for larger beer, Strauss so exhilarates the hearers that they call out for champagne, and Mendelssohn takes away the appetite altogether; "for" says the manager, "on Mendelssohn nights nobody wants any ham sandwiches; and, as I make 85 per cent. out of them, I guess I don't think much of Mr. Mendelssohn." Not a bad way of judging a composer's merits.

A RUMOUR is afloat that Port Hamilton will be abandoned by the British Government. The story is disbelieved by the naval authorities. Complications are impending between Corea and Pekin. Port Hamilton with Russia in the rear, can never be so desirable as Upper Burmah.

THE DEVELOPMENT of the Newspaper Press in the United States is not the least remarkable fact in that country. In 1860 there were 5,253 journals of all kinds, being about one for every 6,000 inhabitants. In the past year the number was 13,494, or one for every 3,716 persons. Year before last the number of papers published in New York was 124 more than in 1883. Last year the excess over 1884 was only 24; and what may appear singular, there were fewer daily papers last year than the year before last. During the course of the last year 2,400 new newspapers were started in the United States, of which, however, 1,555 have already ceased to exist.

TRUTH says:—I see that the question of the Indian Presidency commands is again being discussed. There can be no doubt but that these commands should be abolished, and the military government of India centred in the Commander-in-Chief alone. The present system is cumbersome, and involves great extra expense to the country, and—though providing various snug staff appointments for court favourites—is wholly unnecessary in these days of telegraphs and rapid railways. The court favourites and their friends will not much relish Truth's sayings.

TUESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

ON the occasion of the visit of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to Chicago, the late Emory A. Storrs, a distinguished advocate, but a man with bad memory for personal obligations, invited a large number of judges and lawyers to a dinner to meet him. The proprietor of the hotel where the dinner was served, being aware of Mr. Storrs' financial eccentricities, politely requested payment the day before the event was to occur, which was promptly accorded. A certain collection agent of Chicago, who once proposed taking the silver nails out of the coffin of a deceased debtor, had procured judgment for a client who had sold 'purple and fine linen' to the host of the occasion, appeared at the feast with a deputy-sheriff, and calmly, but firmly levied on the diamond-backed terrapin, canvas-back duck, and other accessories. Mr. Storrs, not in the least disturbed, called on some of the guests for a loan and raised the levy, at the same time remarking that it was the first time he ever heard of a lord's supper being attached for debt.

THE Roman newspapers are protesting, not without cause, against the extraordinary revival of the so-called "Drama of the Dead" which was again celebrated this year upon the Campo Santo on All Souls' Day. This horrible custom, more honoured in the breach than in the observance thereof, had been discontinued for fifteen years—that is to say, ever since the nationalization of the capital of Italy. Some pious persons, however, seem to have thought that it would be a pious deed to "restore" this hideous spectacle, and it was carried out with considerable expense of money, labour, and perverted ingenuity. Skulls, bones, and entire skeletons were collected from rifled graves, and a piece called "The Vision of Ezekiel in the Valley of Dry Bones" was exhibited to the faithful and the scornful. The real impiety of this odd union of religion and stage was made the more manifest by the loudly expressed suspicion of some naturally indignant persons that the remains of their kinsfolk had been employed, among others, for the hideous theatrical representation. Whether their suspicions were or were not well founded it seems impossible to decide. But such an abuse and insult both of the departed and the living is quite practicable with Italian burial customs.

THE great publishers, Routledge and Co., print 6,000,000 books in the year and bind 4,000,000, and the binding clerk, that is he who receives the books into the house, counts no less than 14,000 books in a day, or 4,200,000, books in a working year of 300 days. Mr. Routledge began life many years ago, and has worked with untiring energy. Of course we do not vouch for the figures, but need not smell an advertizer's puff.

OUR Lahore contemporary thus delivers himself:

We cannot but regard it as a healthy sign that, so far as yet appears, the subject of India has been conspicuous by its absence from the political platform at the recent elections. It was unlikely that the subject should have been taken up by either party, unless with the object of filling some *hiatus*; and it was as much in order to conceal the dearth of really important points in the Conservative programme as for any other reason, that Lord Randolph Churchill endeavoured to make capital out of his proposed inquiry into the method of governing this country. Lord Randolph will probably feel himself bound to redeem the pledge given in the last Parliament, and the Queen's speech may contain some reference to a proposed inquiry into the method of governing India; but the subject might then be allowed to drop into oblivion. There appears to be no danger, for the present at least, that any attempt will be made to govern India except in India.

WE TAKE the following from a contemporary:—"The Camp of Exercise is water-logged. The troops engaged will have excellent opportunities for practicing sub-marine, or at any rate sub-aqellous operations; but the value of the camp, as a political manifestation, has so far been somewhat diluted. It may be hoped, however, that the cold weather rains will be over by the date fixed for the more important spectacles. As far as numbers go, the magnificence of the camp is unprecedented; and with representatives from all the Great Powers among the on-lookers, it would be a deplorable pity if the show is spoilt by the rain."

WEDNESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

THE GOVERNMENT of India's telegram objecting to the appointment of Messrs. E. W. Parker and Caf Stephen as divisional judges, amounted to an absolute and peremptory veto on the measure; and the Punjab Government was left only one course to adopt. The receipt of further communication from the Supreme Government may perhaps open the way to a discussion of the principle involved; but meanwhile the orders have been cancelled and other officers have been selected.

THE MILITARY correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"It is to be hoped that the reports which come from Belgrade, to the effect that the Bulgarians have murdered the Servian wounded are untrue; but the depositions of several wounded Servians have been taken down in writing, and they state positively that they saw on the battle-field the Bulgarian soldiers stabbing and hacking at the helplessly wounded Servians; and, in spite of the indignant denial given by Prince Alexander, the reports are apparently not without foundation. It must not be forgotten that the Bulgarian peasant has proved himself, on more than one occasion, to have a brutish and ferocious nature; and as most of the troops employed have had only a very partial military training, some ferocity on the battle-field cannot but be expected from them." And after all wars are not carried on with rose water.

A TEHERAN correspondent says:—The wonder of the moment is Mr. Thomas Stevens, who arrived a few days ago on a bicycle, on his journey round the world. Starting from San Francisco, he rode across the American Continent on his iron horse to Boston. There he embarked for Liverpool, whence he rode to Dover. Crossing the Channel, he again mounted his wheel, and traversed Europe to Constantinople. From this place he crossed over to Scutari, and rode through Asia Minor to Khoi, Tabreez, and Teheran. The Centaurs of old and the first Spanish horsemen in Mexico did not cause more wonderment than did this intrepid bicyclist in all the villages and towns of Asia through which he passed. In some places the people would not let him; in others they stoned him, taking him to be the D—himself. Mr. Stevens proposes to winter here, and then to continue his singular journey through Khorasan, Afghanistan, and China. The Shah has taken great interest in his performances, and invited him to a display of his skill at one of Royal palaces in the neighbourhood of Teheran.

SEVERAL of the celebrities of the day were born in India. General Sir Frederick Roberts was born at Cawnpore, General Sir Peter Lumsden at Muttra, and Sir Lyon Playfair, M. P. for the Edinburgh University, at Mirut. The birthplace of the late Mr. J. A. Roebuck, M. P., was Madras.

THE *Madras Mail* says that it has no hesitation in saying it will be a harsh measure "to doom the ill-starred monarch (Theebaw) to imprisonment in so miserable a place at Ranipet. We should bear in mind that he is a prisoner of war, who, notwithstanding his evil antecedents, is entitled to respectful treatment at our hands. While he remains in durance vile, he will not meet with the treatment due to his rank and political status at Ranipet."

THOUGH the late Sir Arthur Phayre belonged to the military branch of Government Service, he spent the greater part of his career in civil employment, and was one of the most distinguished of the last generation of Indian administrators. Besides holding other high official positions, he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie to be *de facto* Governor of the new province of Pegu, after the annexation; and at a later period filled for many years the post of Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. In that capacity he concluded with the King of Mandalay several important treaties bearing on the free navigation of the Irrawaddy and our trade with Upper Burmah. From 1874 to 1878 he was Governor of the Mauritius. In Sir Arthur's death the annexationists have lost a staunch advocate and supporter.

OUTSIDE OF Spain the news of the death of King Alphonso has been received with the utmost concern, and the sympathy which journals of every shade express both with the widowed Queen and with the Spanish people is unbounded. In the same manner, there is hardly a Sovereign in Europe who, on learning of the event, did not forward at once a telegram of condolence to the Spanish Court; the first to arrive being those which were despatched by His Holiness, Pope Geo XIII. and Queen Victoria. In like manner it was announced just before the mail left that the Emperors of Austria and Germany were each of them about to send a representative to attend the royal funeral. The Rome correspondent of the *Times* thus sums up the sentiments to which almost every journal in Europe has recently given expression: "Of all the troubles which Spain has recently suffered—through earthquakes, inundations, cholera and the danger of war—the death of King Alphonso is counted as not only the last but the greatest."

THURSDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

LORD RIPON has congratulated Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose in having fought a gallant battle at Deptford, and has expressed himself confident that he will succeed on some future occasion.

TALEGRAPHIC communication with Upper Burma is now in working order. Messages for the Minhla, Pagan, Mingyan and Mandalay Field Offices in Upper Burma will be accepted at inland rates, at the sender's risk, for transmission when the line is not occupied by Government messages.

IT IS REPORTED that a horrible crime has been committed on the bank of the Congo, nearly opposite Boma. Some months ago two Dutch factories there were burnt down with all that they contained. The loss was estimated at 350,000f. It has now been discovered that the two agents in charge of these factories had set them on fire after purloining and selling all the goods in them. They afterwards drowned the negroes under their orders—six men and two women—in the Congo, so as to prevent them appearing as witnesses. They have both been arrested, and one confesses the crime. As Portuguese subjects, they will be tried at Loanda. If the business happened to be *insured* suspicion might rest on the principals and not the agents. The ingenuity of European criminals is hard to surpass.

THE JOURNAL of the Anjumani-Punjab understands "that a Sub-Committee, has been appointed to consider the rules regarding proxies and amendments at meetings of the Senate. We hope that the rights and opinions of out-station members will be more considered in the future than they have been in the past, and that they will not be sacrificed to those of a Lahore Clique. Among the out-station Fellows are the principal donors and promoters, and to them, as indeed to the public generally, *early* information should be given of all proposals to be brought before the Senate, if not the Syndicate, so that they may be carefully considered by them, and be ventilated in the Press." How horribly scandalized would the Calcutta dons be had such an insane proposal been made as that of their deliberations being ventilated in the Press.

WE QUOTE once again from the same paper:—

We draw attention to the good service which the monthly publication of the so-called Wahabi community, the *Isha at ussunah*, has been rendering to the Government and to the Muhammadans generally, by showing to demonstration that Jihad against the British Government, not to speak of rebellion, is unlawful and irreligious, according to the tenets of Islam. The learned editor of that paper, Moulvi Abu Said Muhammad Husain, has now compiled a treatise on the important subject of Jihad, the orthodoxy of which has been attested by leading members of the various Muhammadan sects and which Government would do well to circulate in the Province. A translation of it in English would remove much of the obscurity in which the question of Jihad is involved, and, whilst forming a welcome contribution towards its elucidation, would remove from our Muhammadan fellow-subjects the unworthy suspicion of being less loyal as they are more religious. On the contrary, the more thoroughly the doctrines of the Koran are adhered to, the greater must be the submission of Muhammadan subjects to their rulers, whether of their own or any other religion.

FROM A recent report it appears that about twenty per cent. of the population of Calcutta are able to read and write. In Nuddea, Hooghly, Burdwan, and 24 Pergunnas 12 per cent. are reached, but in many districts little more than 8 per cent., and the proportion generally in the interior amounts to little more than 6 per cent. on the average. We should much like to know how the figures have been arrived at.

AT THE outbreak of hostilities between Servia and Bulgaria, the Servian army was said to number 107,000. well-armed men, and the Bulgarian army 70,000. The Servians had seventy-five infantry battalions composed of 1,065 officers and 78,255 men; twenty-five squadrons of cavalry composed of 191 officers 4,758 men and 4,859 horses; and forty batteries of field artillery—240 guns, 248 officers, 6,820 men and 6,390 horses. The total Servian force mobilized and in the field in the middle of November—including the engineers, transport and medical corps—was 107,436 men. These figures did not include the Landwehr. In addition to the Bulgarian army, there was the Eastern Roumelian militia numbering 70,000 men.

FRIDAY, 1ST JANUARY.

Mrs. EMMA M. MARKLEY, who was credited with being the heaviest woman in America died at her home in Philadelphia, in Sept., at the age of thirty-three years. When she was nineteen years old, she is said to have weighed only ninety pounds; but from that time she began gradually to gain in flesh until some four years ago, when she weighed some two hundred and eighty pounds. Since then her weight has increased rapidly, until at the time of her death it amounted to five hundred and fifty pounds. At a Fat Woman's Congress, held in Philadelphia, last winter, she easily bore off the first prize; and not long before her death the following measurements of different parts of her body were taken:—Circumference of arm at the biceps, 36 inches; measurement around the waist 62½ inches; distance across the shoulders, 3 feet ½ an inch; distance across the hips, 4 feet. The coffin in which she was buried was constructed of 3 inch walnut planks, and was stoutly braced on the inside with a dozen heavy iron bars. It was 6 feet 10 inches long, 46 inches wide, and 3 feet deep. She was a wonder of the age.

THE party of Anglo-Indian Conservatives in the new Parliament will include Mr. S. Jenings, a former Editor of the *Friend of India*, who has been elected.

MRS. EAWCETT made the following remarks about the imprisonment of Mr. Stead:—

If Mr. Stead has unwittingly over-stepped the limits of legality in his war against vice, he is not the man I take him to be, if he is not willing and ready to pay any penalty the law demands. A prison-cell, I imagine, has very few terrors to a man who has done and suffered for his fellow-men and fellow-women which Mr. Stead has done.

THE Christmas number of Harper's Magazine contains a portion of Kalidas's Ritu Samhara, translated in ryhme by Mr. Edwin Arnold, together with four illustrations of the scenes described.

THE LAHORE Medical School is very soon to be raised to the status of a College. It will produce M. Bs. and M. Ds. The proposal is most opportune, and the College cannot fail to do much good to the Province if an efficient additional teaching staff is secured.

SOME TIME ago Mr. Lee Warner of the Political Department, who was thrust upon the Bombay Education Department to fill the post of the Director of Public Instruction of the Presidency, had quite unreasonably styled the Puna Sarva Janik Sabha, a body of irresponsible persons. The Sabha has now written a refutation of the gratuitous insinuation made against it by the Civilian Director. We reproduce a portion below:—

"It is natural for officials trained in departmental service to recognise responsibility as a consequence of official subordination only. Official responsibility however, is as you are well aware, too often nominal, and requires to be strengthened by a feeling of public duty which is too often dissociated from official subordination. A free expression of opinion upon all large questions in which the public feel interest is the only way to ensure this higher and more effective responsibility. . . . Public bodies, though they may not be responsible to official superiors, cannot with any propriety, be described as being irresponsible in the discharge of their self-imposed duties."

THE *Electrician* has good reason to believe that the Government has considered very carefully the advisability and possibilities of connecting by cables completely under English control most of the outlying dependencies not yet so connected. Several plans have been suggested so as to obtain as far as possible alternative routes, and not to be compelled to depend solely upon single cables.

Mr. COLMAN MACAULAY, on return from his special mission to Pekin, has reached Hong-Kong. The rumour about his being on his way back to England is not confirmed. He is coming to Calcutta.

WE are glad to learn that the Viceroy is gaining steadily in strength. His Excellency still intends to visit Burma after returning from the Camp of Exercise.

THE BENGAL COURT at the London Exhibition will probably be arranged by Colonel Cologan. It will be placed in charge of Babu Phonibushan Banerji, of the Bengal Economic Museum.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council has been pleased to renew the authority given to the Bank of Bengal in April, 1881, to issue to the public Government Promissory Notes for 100 rupees, and multiples thereof, in exchange for larger notes.

SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY.

THE Hon'ble W. W. Hunter has been reappointed an additional Member of the Veceroy's Legislative Council.

PROFESSOR Tyndall has written a letter on the political character of the late Liberal Government which for slashing rhetoric, incisive diction and thorough outspokenness surpasses the most violent party diatribes which the late elections brought forth. At the same time it is very truthful though not altogether from a partizan point. Our reader will doubtless enjoy the following extract from it as containing the matured opinion of one of the foremost scientists of the day. It is long, but it will amply repay the trouble of reading it.

Gifts and graces without end were showered upon the late Cabinet, and still the upshot of their five years' labours has been humiliation abroad and confusion at home. No honest man, unwarped by party prejudice, can shut his eyes to this fact. We have been governed by men who, however capable individually, have in their collective action resembled bunglers and cowards. Taking their cue from an unstable leader, their method was to advance by impulse, and to retreat, as if frightened by their own audacity, when the impulse died away.

Were it a single offence against political wisdom of which they were guilty, the error might be readily condoned. But it was an unredeemed tissue of such offences. They made an early beginning. On the 6th of January 1881, they put these words into the mouth of the Queen. "A rising in the Transvaal has imposed on me the duty of taking military measures with a view to the prompt vindication of my authority." Seven weeks after these brave words were uttered, Sir George Colley and his men were butchered on Majuba Hill. The "vindication" of the Queen's authority ceased, and, like a whipped cur, the British Cabinet "scuttled from the Transvaal. Why go there for the mere purpose of running away? Why go to Egypt for no nobler end? Three years ago, sitting where I now sit, surrounded by the snowy Alps, I received a telegram announcing the Victory of Tel-el-Kabir. Exulting for the moment in the competence of our officers, and the bravery of our men, I exclaimed "Thank God, we are a people yet! I could not then believe, or dream, that British statesmen would split the blood of their own countrymen, hack and shoot down some thousands of Egyptians, bombard Alexandria, and made Arabi an exile, without having an object equivalent to all this blood and ruin clearly in view.

But they had no tangible object at all; and, as time went on, a Government which has debased a noble trademark by calling itself "liberal," proved itself capable of doings more unpardonable still. If, "to shame the doctrine of the Sadducee," there be a day of future retribution for the misdeeds of men, I would not willingly accompany to the judgement-seat the unpurged spirits of those who are responsible for the bloodshed in the Soudan. Democracies, it is said, have short memories. The British Public, I am assured, have already forgotten Gordon. All the more need that the public memory should be supplemented by the recollections of those on whom events have made their due impression—of those from whom no dust of platform eloquence can hide the picture of [illegible] and remorse. Murdered garrisons; of women and children [illegible] of Arab "Ironsides" as brave as those of Cromwell, hacked to pieces to the vultures; of English, Scotch, and Irish heroes now rotting under the desert dust—and all to as little purpose as if the ghastly tragedy had been rehearsed for the mere pastime of our late rulers. Only compare the steadfast valour of these fallen ones with the criminal vacillation of the men at home who sent them to their doom! Do I speak too strongly when I denounce it as a damning and damnable business from beginning to end? And to think that the man who is answerable beyond all others for this waste of blood—who sent Gordon to the wilds, and there abandoned him to death and mutilation—should be now talking to the people o Mid Lothian as if no fleck rested on his workmanship!

"Humiliation abroad, and confusion at home"—such has been the work of our late Government. To propitiate France we alienated Germany, and France spat upon us for our pains. The same lack of judgment, the same infirmity of purpose and, I would add the same weak impressionability which led to the bloody sacrifices of the Soudan, have brought the Russians to the gates of India. In no part of the world, outside our shores can we point to the late Cabinet's handiwork, and pronounce it good. Their recent home at work is still untried, but thoughtful Liberals fear it most. Unlike his great master, Sir Robert Peel, the late Prime Minister jumped the stag of tentative experiment, and made the fate of Britain as uncertain as a game of pitch-and-toss. Some of my Radical friends profess a certain scorn for foreign politics—some, but not all. The wisest among them know that a great empire must accept imperial responsibilities. The blood of Britain flows round the world, and the circulation cannot be damaged, even at its most distant point, without reacting to the injury of the central organ. They are vestrymen, not statesmen, who thus flout foreign politics; and woe be to Britain when her destinies are committed to such hands!

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *5th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Electro-Magnetism. Electro-Magnetic Rotations under Terrestrial Magnetism.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday* the *7th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Apparatus founded on the Properties of Gases.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

January 2nd 1886.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1886.

RETROSPECT OF 1885.

THE curtain has dropped over another year. In history the year will be known as the year of scramble by European powers for foreign dominion. In the name of civilization France, Germany, Russia, Austria, England, Italy and even insignificant Spain were out in the field, and appropriated to themselves with varying success the lands of weak nationalities and primitive races casting justice and morality to the four winds of heaven.

EUROPEAN POWERS.

As regards England the year began when the expedition under Lord Wolseley was in its way to Khartoum. Scarcely had the new year been six weeks old when the fall of Khartoum was announced, and a few days later the news of General Gordon's death was confirmed. Major Kitchener's report made it perfectly clear that delay and not treachery was the real cause of the fall of Khartoum, and that had the Wolseley Expedition started a little earlier, Gordon might have been rescued from the position of grave danger in which he had been placed. The fate of that gallant General created so profound a sensation in England that even Mr. Gladstone was compelled to announce from his place in Parliament that Her Majesty's Government had resolved to adopt a vigorous policy in Egypt. He declared that it was absolutely necessary to overthrow the Mahdi at Khartoum and to construct a railway from Suakin to Berber with a view to a campaign in the autumn. This declaration was followed by the issue of the Royal Proclamation calling out the Reserves. The whole scheme had, however, soon after to be abandoned. The cost of the invasion was heavy in valuable lives and millions, and its advantage to the British Government nil.

The excitement created by the fall of Khartoum had not quite subsided when complications arose in Central Asia. It soon became known that instead of sending General Zelanoy to meet Sir Peter Lumsden, Russia had set on foot fresh negotiations with England for the settlement of the Afghan boundary question. While these negotiations were in progress Russian troops advanced into the debatable territory. General Komaroff pressed his troops on first to Pul-i-Khatoum on the Heri Rud and then successively to Sari Yazi on the Murghab, the Zulfikar Pass, Akrobat and Pul-i-Khisti, close to the junction of the Murghab and the Heri Rud. Mr. Gladstone declared their advances to be inadmissible, and the withdrawal of the Russian troops was demanded until the Joint Boundary Commission had settled the frontier line. But Russia having declined to order General Komaroff back, the demand of the British Government, to use Mr. Gladstone's own words, "was allowed to lapse." It was then agreed that, pending the delimitation, there should be no further advance on either side. This agreement was concluded in the middle of March; but a few days afterwards there was a conflict between the Russians and Afghans on the Khusk, and Panjdeh was occupied by General Komaroff. Mr. Gladstone was constrained to admit that the Russian General had committed "an act of unprovoked aggression" on the Amir. A second proclamation was issued calling out the Reserves, and extensive military preparations were commenced both in England and India. A vote of credit of eleven million sterling was granted by the House of Commons without a division. In this country two Army corps were placed on a war footing at an enormous expenditure. A war between England and Russia seemed imminent. In asking for the vote of credit to provide against the Russian danger, Mr. Gladstone startled the House of Commons by the statement that no further operations would be undertaken in Egypt, either on the Nile or near Suakin, and that the railway project at the latter place would be abandoned. And before the money was voted, the Liberal Government had come to an arrangement with Russia, which provided that no reparation was to be sought for the Panjdeh incident; that Russia was to continue in possession of the territory she had seized; and that her claim to Panjdeh was to be recognised in consideration of her giving up Zulfikar to the Amir. This arrangement was worse than a surrender: it was a capitulation. Fresh difficulties arose in interpreting this arrangement, but they were overcome and the negotiations with Russia with regard to the Zulfikar Pass were at last brought to conclusion by the Salisbury Cabinet. The net result of the final settlement was that the entire territory that before the Panjdeh incident Russia had been contending for merely as a neutral Zone she obtained in her own right with an acknowledged title to its possession. But Her Majesty's Government regarded the arrangement arrived at as satisfactory, and congratulated themselves upon the success that had attended their strenuous efforts to preserve the peace. Having achieved a complete triumph Russia at last appointed Colonel Kuhlberg to meet Sir West Ridgeway (who had been placed at the head of the English Boundary Commission on the return of Sir Peter Lumsden to England) on the Afghan frontier, and the delimitation commenced. The work was in progress when the year closed.

Though war between England and Russia was thus avoided, the peace of Europe was broken by the Roumelian revolt against Turkish rule. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, a nephew of the Czar and brother-in-law of Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of our Queen-Empress, headed the revolt, and issued a proclamation declaring Eastern Roumelia united with his principality. Though the Slavs of Bulgaria and of Roumelia had fought alike in 1877-78 and profited alike by the Russian Treaty of San Stefano, the Berlin Congress, at the instance of Lord Beaconsfield whose object was to compel Russia to disgorge as much of the territory she had taken by force from Turkey as she could be persuaded to do, did not grant to the Roumelians the same advantages that they gave to the Bulgarians. That this arrangement was neither sound in principle nor likely to be permanent in practice, was well-known to Lord Beaconsfield himself, and its collapse did not, therefore, come upon Europe as a surprise. The representatives of the great Powers assembled in conference at Constantinople to decide the Balkan question; and all of them, with the exception of England, declared themselves in favour of the *status quo ante*. Strange to say, Lord Salisbury, who had been Lord Beaconsfield's colleague in the representation of Great Britain at the Berlin congress, sympathised with the Roumelians and sent instructions to the British Ambassador to urge the incorporation of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria as being in the interests of Turkey. While the conference on the Balkan question was settling and Turkish delegates were appointed to re-organise the Roumelian Government, King Milan of Servia declared war against Bulgaria and crossed the frontier. This put an altogether new complexion upon the question. At the beginning the Servian King achieved some successes, and Prince Alexander appealed to the Porte for assistance. This was in its way a Nemesis. It was he who had provoked a rebellion against the Sultan's authority and then he who sought his suzerain to come to his rescue in order to prevent his territory being invaded by another State. There was every reason to fear that the war in the Balkans might be a fruitful source of complications in Europe, but happily these fears were not realized. Prince Alexander took the field in person at the head of his troops, and inflicted severe defeats on the invader. At last a Military Commission was appointed by the great Powers to arrange an armistice between Bulgaria and Servia. Both the states accepted the terms proposed by the Commission, and the war in the Balkans practically came to a close. The Great Powers had not finally decided the fate of Roumelia when the year closed. But it was understood that they would practically give Roumelia to Bulgaria and require Servia to pay an indemnity for her aggression.

During the past year peace was concluded between France and China. The treaty concluded between these two powers had provided for demarcation of the Tonquin frontier and a joint-Commission was appointed for the purpose. But the Chinese members of the Tonquin Boundary Commission were kept waiting by the non-appearance of their French colleagues, and they experienced the same feeling which Sir Peter Lumsden did when he was cooling his heels in North-West Afghanistan, waiting in vain for the arrival of General Zelanoy.

The French war in Madagascar came to a close with the complete surrender of the Malagassies. The Malagassy Government agreed to a French protectorate over the island with a French Resident at Antanarivo, who will control foreign affairs. English influence, which had for some time been predominant in Madagascar, was thus entirely excluded from the island. France inflicted another humiliation on England in the East in the *Bosphore Egyptien* affair. A French protectorate was also established over the Great Comoro Island.

The Salisbury Cabinet concluded a convention with Turkey which provided that the two Powers on equal terms and conjointly with the Khedive should undertake the regulation of Egyptian affairs and the restoration of order in that country. But hardly had the ink with which the convention was written become dry when the renewal of hostilities in the Soudan rendered it practically a dead letter. It had been hoped that the death of the Mahdi would keep the rebels quiet, but that hope was not realized a defensive and possibly an aggressive war is in prospect. There was a rising of half-breeds in Canada under the leadership of Louis Riel, but it was speedily suppressed and the leader of the rebels executed.

A dispute arose between Germany and Spain regarding the sovereignty of the Caroline Islands, but an amicable settlement was effected by the mediation of the Pope, who directed Prince Bismark to recognise the claims of Spain to sovereignty over the Islands, Spain at the same time making concessions to Germany, granting facilities for the formation of coaling stations &c., which were accepted and all difficulties were removed. Thus the world was amused to see the Iron Chancellor act on the advice of the Prisoner of the Vatican in a political matter.

ENGLAND AT HOME

In England Mr. Gladstone's Administration after surviving many attacks on its foreign policy which was its weakest point, was at last defeated on a financial question of secondary interest. The proposal to enhance the spirit and beer duties proved fatal to the Ministry which had weathered the storms created by the fall of Khartoum and the ignominious surrender to Russia in Central Asia, and to France in Egypt. A formidable opposition was got up against Mr. Childer's Inland Revenue and Customs Bill, and the amendment moved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was carried against the Government even though Mr. Gladstone had threatened to resign in the event of its being accepted. The defeat of the Liberal Government came upon the Parliament as a great surprise. Mr. Gladstone having resigned, Lord Salisbury agreed to accept office with a minority in the House of Commons under certain conditions. It was at one time apprehended that the advent of the Tories to power might lead to the premature retirement of Lord Dufferin from the Indian Viceroyalty. But the fear proved unfounded, and the whole country rejoiced at the fact. Parliament was dissolved in the middle of November, and the first General Election under a vastly extended franchise took place. The most striking feature of the result of the elections was the return of several retired Anglo-Indians to the new Parliament. Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir Lewis Pelly, and Mr. Lewis McIvor were elected by the constituencies whose suffrages they sought; but Sir John Phear, Mr. W. Digby, Mr. W. C. Plowden, Mr. D. Onslow, Mr. Wilfred Blunt and Mr. Seymour Keay were unfortunately rejected. The return of these men to Parliament would have greatly strengthened the hands of the Indian party, and added to the debating power of the House in so far as Indian questions are concerned. The general result of the elections was not at all satisfactory, as neither of the great political parties secured a majority

independent of the Irish Home Rule members. Mr. Parnell has become master of the situation, and Her Majesty's Government has been placed entirely at his mercy. The late General Election was watched with the greatest interest by the people of this country. For the first time in the history of British connection with India a Native gentleman sought the suffrages of an English constituency, and active, if not very discreetly conducted, endeavours were made to exercise an influence over the elections generally. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, the Liberal candidate for Deptford, was unfortunately defeated, and though he protested and asked for a recount of the votes, his request was not complied with.

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

THE number of debates on Indian questions in the Upper House during the past session was much below the average; and none of them was worthy of the subject, if we except the discussion on the defences of this country, which was raised by the Duke of Argyll. It was interesting to observe that the irony of fate had reserved it for His Grace, who had systematically ridiculed the Russophobists and invented the well-known word "nervousness," to insist on the necessity of concerting measures for the protection of India from a Muscovite invasion. The people of India were delighted to see that in discussing so vital a question as the defences of this country, both Liberals and Conservatives were practically agreed. In the House of Commons the only Indian debates of the session were those which related to the employment of Indian troops in the Soudan, the East Indian Loan Bill, and the annual financial statement. The final resolution sanctioning the employment of Indian troops in the Soudan was laid before the House of Commons by Mr. J. K. Cross, the Under-Secretary of State for India. He asked the consent of the House to the despatch of a certain number of Her Majesty's Indian troops to Suakin still keeping them on the Indian establishment, so that their ordinary expenses might be thrown on the Indian revenues. Sir George Campbell and Mr. John Slagg strongly opposed the resolution, and insisted that the entire cost of the Indian contingent to the Soudan should be borne by the British tax-payer. A division being taken, Mr. Cross's motion was carried by 88 to 23, and, unrepresented and dumb India was saddled with the ordinary expenses of the Indian troops despatched to Suakin. The second reading of the East Indian Loan Bill was also moved by Mr. Cross. The object of the measure, he explained, was to authorize the Secretary of State for India to borrow ten millions sterling for the making of strategical railways and military roads on the North-Western frontier. Curiously enough, Mr. Cross cited the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways which sat during the session of 1884, in support of the Bill. In doing so, he conveniently ignored the fact that the Committee, in recommending an extension of the Railway system of India, had contemplated the construction of commercial lines, whether productive or not. Sir George Campbell and Mr. Onslow pointed out that India was very heavily burdened, and that her public debt was steadily and largely increasing. They demanded information as to the mode in which the Government proposed to meet the increased charges that would be incurred by constructing strategical railways and military roads with borrowed money. This most reasonable demand, it is needless to say, was not complied with. The Bill was carried through the House, and an additional burden of half-a-million per annum was imposed upon the helpless Indian tax-payer. The debate on the vote of credit in the House of Commons was signalised by a remarkable speech from Lord Randolph Churchill in which he discussed the British position in India. His Lordship stated in plain terms that a great deal of discontent existed among the various classes of the Native community and expressed his belief that the causes of this discontent might be removed. These utterances acquired additional importance from the fact of Lord Randolph Churchill being placed at the head of the India Office on the fall of the Liberal Government. The Indian Budget was laid before Parliament by the new Secretary of State during the closing hours of the session and the empty condition of the benches testified to the interest which the hon'ble members felt in the affairs of one-sixth of the entire human race on the face of the globe. Lord Randolph Churchill announced the disappearance of the Famine Fund, and gave a sort of half promise that if the Conservatives remained in office next year they would ask Parliament for a Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Government of India since 1858.

But though the number of debates on Indian subjects in Parliament was small, the affairs of this country received a great deal of attention in England outside it during the past year. Indian questions were frequently discussed in the English Press and on the platform. Sir Lepel Griffin's remarkable letter in the *Times* on the armies of the Native States of India deservedly attracted much attention. He proved to demonstration that those who suspected the loyalty of the feudatory chiefs and looked upon their armies as a danger to British supremacy were greatly mistaken. He pointed out that the Native Princes were indissolubly bound to the British Government by the ties of interest and gratitude, and that their so-called armies generally consisted of feudal and tribal levies raised and maintained for mere purposes of State or Police and were armed with useless weapons. Lord Randolph Churchill, in the course of an able and thoughful address delivered at Paddington, made some very sensible observations on the value of England to India. His Lordship proved by incontestible facts and figures that no less than 3½ millions of the British people derived their means of subsistence from India; and conclusively showed that if England lost India she would cease to be a nation. Lord Ripon, speaking at Bolton, defended his administration of India from the charges brought against it by Lord Randolph Churchill in the course of the Indian Budget debate. The late Viceroy had little difficulty in showing that he did not neglect the paramount necessity of putting the defences of the Empire on sound and satisfactory footing, and that his policy in the matter of the abolition of the import duties and the reduction of the salt tax was merely a continuation of that which had been adopted by Lord Lytton with the approval of the Beaconsfield cabinet. When, however, Lord Ripon attempted to justify his financial measures *on their own merits*, he undertook a hopeless task. His Lordship talked of the blessings of Free Trade, forgetting that England, the great apostle of free trade, raises no less than 20 millions sterling from import duties, and that she could not be persuaded to abandon even the duties on Indian silver work which yield less than £100,000 a year. The late Viceroy delivered two other important addresses on Indian subjects during the past year—one on the Native States before the Leeds Philosophical Society, and the other on the India of to-day before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. Mr. John Slagg wrote an interesting pamphlet on "Indian Government Reform;" but he repeated his former mistake by advocating the abolition of the Indian Council, instead of insisting on its reform and reorganisation. Mr. William Digby published an admirable book entitled "India for the Indians—and for England" and an instructive brochure on "India's Interest, in the British Ballot-Box". Owing to the great depression of trade in England and the consequent distress among the working classes, the necessity of opening new markets for British manufactures in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula and China was much discussed in commercial circles. A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce headed by Mr. John Slagg waited upon Lord Kimberley at the India Office and urged upon his lordship the desirability of placing the relations between the Indian Government and the Mandalay Durbar upon a better footing. Though the memorial presented did not pray for the annexation of Upper Burma, some of the speakers who addressed Lord Kimberley, openly advocated the incorporation of Theebaw's dominions with the Indian Empire. His Lordship bluntly told the deputation that it had been decided not to annex Upper Burma. But the various Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, notably the London Chamber, kept up a persistent agitation on the subject. They eagerly took up the project formed by Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt Hallet for the establishment of railway communication from British Burma to the frontier of China. The obvious object of the movement was to secure the annexation of Upper Burma in the interests of British trade. The East Indian Association held a most important meeting to discuss the Civil Service question, in which a very able and thoughtful paper on the age of competition for the Indian Service was read by Mr. Sethna of Bombay. In the course of the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Lord Stanley of Alderley insisted on the desirability of remedying the injustice involved in holding out hopes of higher employment to Natives of India and at the same time making it impossible for them to obtain that employment by fixing so low a limit of age as 19 years. Towards the close of the year the Indian delegates arrived in England, with a view to awaken the British people to a sense of their responsibilities to the teeming and dumb millions of this country. They addressed several meetin gs held in London and some of the more important provincial towns.

PERSONNEL OF GOVERNMENT.

The most important change in the *personnel* of Indian Government during the past year was the appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill as Secretary of State for India. On the fall of Mr. Gladstone's administration Lord Kimberley, to the great relief of the people of this country, quitted the India Office. If Lord Salisbury wished to place at the head of that office the Tory statesman who was the best fitted for the work, his lordship's choice would have fallen on Lord Iddesleigh, who had as Sir Stafford Northcote been Indian Minister for two years and a half in Mr. Disraeli's first Administration. But ministerial appointments in England are arranged according to the exigencies of party politics. Failing Lord Iddesleigh, Lord Randolph Churchill was the most promising man who could have been appointed to the post. Sir Donald Stewart relinquished the Chief Command in India before the expiry of the term of his office, and accepted a seat in the Indian Council being succeeded by Sir Frederick Roberts. Mr. Gibbs retired after completing his five years in the Supreme Council, and Lord Dufferin acted wisely, in not filling up the vacancy. The place of the sixth member had been abolished by Lord Lytton in the retirement of Sir Andrew Clarke in the spring of 1880; but one of the first acts of Lord Ripon was to revive the post, in order to provide Mr. Cracroft Hope with a seat in the Executive Council. Lord Reay whose selection for the Governorship of Bombay had been announced towards the close of 1834, relieved Sir James Fergusson in April last. There was a temporary change in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. Sir Rivers Thompson having obtained a few week's sick leave—the only leave to which provincial Governors and members of the Supreme Council are entitled—to proceed to Ceylon for the benefit of his health, Mr. Horace Cockerell was appointed his *locum tenens*. Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwait, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, went to England on a year's furlough and Mr. D. Fitzpatrick was chosen to act for him during his absence. Towards the close of the year it was announced that General Wilson, the Military Member of Council, had expressed his intention to retire soon, and that General Elliot Hughes had been selected as his successor.

FINANCIAL.

The financial position of the Empire occupied a great deal of public attention during the past year. Sir Auckland Colvin's Budget of 1885-86 was calculated to cause much anxiety. The Finance Minister pointed out that the ordinary revenue was barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure. He said in plain terms that if the Treasury was not called upon to provide for any extraordinary charges, he would be able to make the two ends meet; but if abnormal expenditure was forced upon the Government of India, its estimates, even should they be strengthened by a more favourable combination of exchange and trade, would very probably

prove unequal to meet it. He, however, hoped that the financial prosperity, the good harvests and the undisturbed peace which had of late years been accorded to India, would continue and remove all causes for anxiety. This hope was dashed to the ground by subsequent events. Shortly after the publication of the Budget in the shape of a Minute by the Finance Minister, the situation of the Afghan frontier assumed a threatening aspect and the financial arrangements for the year were completely upset by the necessity of making extensive military positions for a war with Russia which seemed imminent. The Secretary of State, in laying the Indian Budget before the House of Commons, had practically to make a new statement. He explained that the war preparations had cost upwards of three millions, and that the expenditure on frontier railways, in addition to the Budget provision amounted to nearly a million and a quarter; of this sum of 4¼ millions, one million and three quarters had been provided by retrenchments and the balance of 2½ millions met by temporary expedients involving ultimate borrowing The bulk of the so-called retrenchments were not, however, economies in any real sense of the word. They were mostly capital expenditure which had been allotted for construction of public works. About 68 lakhs provided out of the Famine Fund for the reduction of debt was used to strengthen the cash balances, and the sterling debt was increased by borrowing 3½ millions in England. The enormous deficit which had been caused by the situation on the Afghan frontier was by no means the worst feature of the financial position. It was announced that the advance of Russia in Central Asia had made it necessary to increase the Native army by 20,000 men, the strength of the European garrison in India by 10,000 men. This, together with the cost of fortifications, strategical railways, military roads &c., it was explained, would cause a permanent addition to the military expenditure amounting to something like two millions per annum, and that additional burdens must be imposed upon the people in order to meet this extra charge. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his Budget speech, confessed that the situation was full of difficulty, as the extra available resources were very narrow. His lordship indicated that the additional revenue required might be raised by extending the license tax to the official and professional classes. He admitted that there would be considerable difficulty in the re-imposition of an income tax; and yet he forgot that an extended license tax falling upon official and professional incomes would be an income tax except only in name. Towards the close of the year it was semi-officially announced that theGovernment of India was in favour of re-imposing an income tax, but later events indicate a coming license tax. In dealing with the financial situation, the Government did not seriously consider whether the extra two millions required for placing the defences of the Empire upon a sound and satisfactory footing could not have been obtained by adopting a policy of retrenchment and reform if not by re-imposing the taxes which Lord Randolph Churchill accused Lord Ripon of having remitted without justification. The carrying out of the recommendations made by the Army Commission which sat at Simla in 1879 would have effected savings to the extent of a million, and the overhauling of the various branches of the expenditure, especially the Home charges, might have yielded a considerable sum. The Madras Chamber of Commerce, in a statesmanlike communication to the Government of India, advocated the re-imposition of the import duties; but that excellent suggestion was treated with the contempt of silence. The remission of taxation carried out in 1882 had involved a wanton sacrifice of revenue to the extent of two and a half-millions, and the wisest course would undoubtedly have been to reimpose those taxes. But the interests of the voiceless millions of India are nothing compared to those British manufacturers and merchants who are possessed of political influence. Another attempt was made to make Stock Notes popular as a mode of investment with the poorer classes of the community in the rural tracts; but it was not attended with much success.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Imperial Legislative Mill was not particularly active during the past year. The most important measure passed was, of course, the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee was hurried through the Council in its final stage, so that it might be placed in the Statute Book before the Calcutta season came to a close. The consideration of the measure should have been deferred for at least six months, in order to give a fair opportunity to the 55 millions of people affected by it to express their views on the amended Bill. The new Viceroy should also have been allowed sufficient time to thoroughly master a question, the most difficult and complicated that had ever been brought before the Indian Legislature. A few days before the Tenancy Bill came up before the Supreme Legislative Council for final discussion, Sir Rivers Thompson and his Revenue Secretary had declared from their places in the local Council that for a hundred years the Bengal Government had totally failed to collect anything like trustworthy statistics of agricultural and landed property. The first step should, therefore, have been to hold a thorough judicial enquiry by an independent Commission, so as to bring to light reliable facts for the purpose of intelligent legislation. But Sir Rivers Thompson was not the man to listen to the voice of reason in the matter of the Tenancy Bill. He insisted on hastily passing a law which he knew had most violently excited popular feeling, as evidenced by the large number of meetings held in different parts of Bengal to protest against its provisions, and which was calculated to *boulverse* the rural economy of a country twice as largely populated as great Britain and Ireland put together. In order to get rid of the troublesome measure before the close of the Calcutta season, the Council adopted a very summary procedure in regard to most of the amendments brought forward. Instead of discussing the *pros* and *cons* of each amendment, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill met almost every amendment, with the conclusive answer, that it was inadmissible because it would not be acceptable to Government; and the official phalanx at once gave it a quietus. After that it was no wonder that the Bill should have been passed into law before the Government of India migrated to Simla last spring. The other measures initiated or carried out during the past year do not call for any notice, excepting Mr. Ilbert's Indian Copyright Bill. In drafting this Bill, the Legal Member was mainly guided by the English statute on the subject. The provisions of the Bill were on the whole fair; but the proposal to create a 24 hours' copyright in newspaper telegrams provoked vehement opposition. It was condemned in the strongest terms by the entire Native Press and by the bulk of the Anglo-Indian papers The Bengal Legislative Council was very active during the past year. At the beginning of the Session the Kidderpore Docks Bill and the Patwari Bill were introduced. A large and influential section of the Calcutta mercantile community objected to the construction of the proposed docks. They conclusively showed that wet docks were not required for the accommodation of the trade of the port; and that the undertaking would not be remunerative. But these cogent arguments received no consideration in the hands of the Bengal Government, and the Docks Bill was carried through the Council. The Patwari Bill made it clear that Government wanted to impose a new tax in the shape of a Patwari cess. In connection with this Bill we asked the Bengal Government to place before the public Mr. Grote's Minute and Mr. McNeile's Memorandum on the subject and the entire correspondence relating to the abolition of the Patwari system in Bengal and Orissa. But as might have been expected, our request was not complied with. The Bengal Local Self-Government was passed into law in a shape widely different from that in which it had been originally introduced into the Council. The Act left it to the Lieutenant-Governor power to decide in every case whether he would appoint the chairman of a District Board, or call upon the Board to nominate one of its members as chairman. Then, it was provided that the District Board should not have the power to alter the rate of Road Cess without the sanction of the Local Government. The two essentials of direction and funds were thus secured. The Local Self-Government scheme, even as it was originally framed, was a mere shadow without substance; and the changes intimately effected in the Bill made the whole affair a perfect farce.

POLITICAL.

The most important political events of the past year were the conference with the Amir of Afghanistan at Rawal Pindi, the degradation of the Chief of Kashmir, the *coup d'etat* in Bhopal, the rendition of the fortress of Gwalior, and the war in Upper Burma. The result of the Rawal Pindi conference grievously disappointed the advocates of a "forward" frontier policy, who had expected, that it would be a prelude to the departure of our troops for Kandahar and Herat. Abdur Rahman distinctly told the Viceroy that his subjects would not tolerate the presence of English troops in their territory even as allies; and that all the aid he wanted from the British Government in repelling a Russian invasion was money, arms and ammunition. These were supplied to him in plenty, and he left India quite satisfied with the right royal reception, which had been given to him. The despatch of Colonel Lockhart's Mission was a further development of the policy of placing the defences of India upon a sound and satisfactory footing, as the object of the Mission was to concert measures for preventing a Russian invasion from the direction of Gilghit and Chittral. On the death of Maharaja Runbir Singh his successor was degraded, and the independence of the state diminished. When Kashmir was ceded to Golab Singh, a solemn pledge had been given to him by Sir Henry Hardinge to the effect that no Resident would be imposed upon the State. In violation of this pledge the Foreign Office, taking advantage of the death of Maharaja Runbir Singh, converted the Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir into a Resident with full powers to interfere in the internal administration of the State. Lord Dufferin, however, redeemed the promise which Lord Canning had made to the Maharaja Scindiah that the fortress of His Highness' ancestors would be restored when its occupation by the British Government was no longer required for the safety of the Empire. This promise, though confirmed by Lords Lawrence and Mayo, had so long remained unfulfilled that the Maharaja had well nigh begun to despair of getting back the citadel. It was reserved for Lord Dufferin to do this tardy act of justice to Scindiah. But the effect of the rendition was to a large extent spoiled by requiring His Highness to pay what practically amounts to a *quid pro quo*. The *coup d'etat* in Bhopal was an arbitrary and highhanded measure for which there seemed to be no justification, and it degraded the Begum in the eyes of her subjects. Lord Dufferin's tour in Rajputana and Central India produced on the whole, excellent results. While at Jeypore, his lordship invested the young ruler of that state with full administrative powers. The past year was rendered memorable by the very remarkable and genuine demonstrations of loyalty evoked among the princes and people of India by the central Asian crisis. The feudatory chiefs throughout the country vied with one another in placing the resources of their respective states at the disposal of their suzerain, and people of all classes from the highest to the lowest manifested their devoted loyalty and attachment to the throne and person of their beloved and gracious sovereign in an unmistakeable manner. These wonderful demonstrations of loyalty at once demolished the theory of the war party at St. Petersburgh, that the approach of a Russian army on the Indian frontier would be a signal for the princes and people of the country to rise against what was called their hated English oppressors. After Lord Kimberley's declaration last spring that it had been decided not to annex Upper Burma, the war with King Theebaw came upon the Indian public as a profound surprise. After an ignominious surrender to Russia on the North-Western frontiert, the British Government

suddenly adopted a vigorous policy on the other frontier. It went out of its way to make the quarrel of a private trading company its own, and bring a weak neighbour to his senses. A dispute having arisen between the Mandalay Durbar and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, the Government of India remonstrated with King Theebaw on the enormity of his conduct. This remonstrance having failed, an ultimatum was despatched to Mandalay requiring the King to accept certain terms within 10 days from the date of its receipt. As the demands contained in the ultimatum were not at once complied with, an expedition was despatched to Upper Burma under the command of General Prendergast. The English had strongly condemned France for commencing hostilities in China without a formal declaration of war; yet the very same course was adopted in the case of Upper Burma. No proclamation was issued explaining the circumstances which had rendered war imperative; but General Prendergast was ordered to cross the frontier and advance on Mandalay. The campaign was almost a bloodless one. It was "a walk over." When the Expedition approached the capital King Theebaw surredered unconditionally to the British General and placed his kingdom and crown at his disposal. He was at once made prisoner and deported to Madras, and General Prendergast assumed the administration of the country. Subsequently Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, visited Mandalay as head of the provisional Government. The future of Upper Burma was still under the consideration of Government when the year closed. There was an insurrection in Bhutan and a revolution in Nepal; but these occurrences were matters of mere local interest, and did not affect India.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Few important measures relating to the internal administration of the Empire were carried out during the past year. Lord Dufferin being new to the country, naturally took time to make himself acquainted with its circumstances. The first year of an Indian Governor-General is necessarily spent in learning his business; and the present Viceroy formed no exception to the rule. From his wide and varied experience acquired in Syria, Turkey, and Egypt, Lord Dufferin was, however, peculiarly qualified to deal with the Mahomedan question, which his predecessor had reserved for his decision; and his lordship at once took it up. The Government of India agreed with the Education Commission in thinking that Mahomedan education should receive special treatment at the hands of the State even though it was admitted that the disadvantages and drawbacks of which complaints might have been made when Lord Mayo first took the question in 1871, had been removed. As regards the employment of Mahomedan in the public service the inquiries instituted had shown that the allegations contained in the memorial submitted by the National Mahomedan Association in 1882 as to the exclusion of their community from a fair share of Government appointment did not apply to Madras, the Central Provinces and Northern India; and that the reason why the proportion of Mahomedans in the public service in Bengal and Bombay was small, was not due to any dislike to Musulmans entertained by the English bestowers of patronage, but to the fact that entrance to the public service was determined by educational tests. Nevertheless, the Government of India directed that the present disproportion between Hindus and Mahomedans in the public service in Bengal and Bombay should, as far as possible, be remedied. How this result was to be achieved without doing away with the educational tests which had been prescribed for candidates for Government employment, was not explained. The Government of India, however, told the memorialists plainly that Persian could not be revived as the official language of the country; and that if Mahomedans wished to enter the public service, they must qualify themselves for it by passing the prescribed educational tests. Lord Dufferin's Government also sanctioned the "Revised Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency," which had been drawn up by the Committee appointed by his predecessor. This Code laid down the principle that Eurasians and domiciled Europeans have a special claim on the help of Government, and that the schools established for them should receive more liberal grant from the State than those intended for the pure Natives. This declaration was contrary to the principle on which the grant-in-aid system was based in Sir Charles Wood's famous Education Despatch of 1854. The friends of "the poor white" and Eurasians had seen that mere cheap or even free schools would not alone enable their proteges to compete with Hindus on equal terms, and had, therefore, felt the necessity of lowering the standard of education for the benefit of the community, whose well-being they sought to promote. The Revised Code, accordingly, announced that instructions should be issued to the various departments of Government making appointments to the public service to give the preference where the choice lay between passed pupils of European High Schools to candidates who have passed the final standard as now prescribed, and in all other cases to recognise passing by the stardard as equivalent to passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta and Punjab Universities. The standard fixed was considerably lower than the Entrance standard; and yet it was to count as equal to it. The reason assigned to justify this unfair measure was the merest sophistry. It was said that the Government could not accept the Entrance standard as sufficiently practical. If so, the best course would have been to have taken steps for making the Entrance standard sufficiently practical. But the Government knew that if it did anything of the kind, it would not have benefited the community whom it desired especially to befriend. The new Public Works Reorganization Scheme which had been sanctioned in Lord Ripon's time came into operation from the commencement of the past year. It considerably improved the position of Executive and Assistant Engineers. It not only sanctioned general increase of pay in those ranks, but also increased the number of appointments in the three higher grades. For the special benefit of Coopers' Hill men the scheme provided that Assistant Engineers of the 2nd grade should receive Rs. 400 a month instead of Rs. 350 after three years' service in the grade. Three new Judges were added to the Calcutta High Court; one of whom was a Native gentleman. The, elevation of Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose to the Bench caused universal satisfaction.

PROVINCIAL.

The general administration of the Provinces during the past year proceeded on the lines already laid down and there was not much to distinguish it from the ordinary run of events. In Madras Mr. Grant-Duff, as usual, talked much and did little. The most important occurrence in the so-called benighted Presidency last year, was the enrolment of four Hindu gentlemen in the Duke's own volunteer artillery. This advanced step which was taking by Major Branson, Commander of the Volunteer Artillery, was strongly supported by the Local Government; but it was negatived by the Supreme Government. Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, retired, and was succeeded by Sir Arthur Cotton from England, to the great disappointment of Mr. Justice Cunningham who had from long time aspired to the coveted post. Lord Reay, the new Governor of Bombay, made a good beginning not only by his public utterances but by appointing a Commission composed of four European and three Native gentlemen, to enquire into the practical working of the Forest laws in the Tanna district. His lordship also appointed an Abkari Commission to report on the strike of the Toddysellers in Bombay and on the grievances of the liquor vendors generally. This measure was very much needed; but unfortunately the Commission as constituted was a sham, which might have been easily avoided if a fair enquiry was desired. The Railway cases in the Bombay High Court and the Railway incidents in connection with Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the Assistant Magistrate of Ameda-bad, who distinguished himself by compelling a Gossain to leave the first-class carriage in which he was travelling, created much excitement. Lord Reay's action in the latter case was greatly admired. He severely censured the Assistant Magistrate for his high handed proceeding towards the Gossain, and stopped his promotion for two years. A serious and fatal riot occurred at Broach towards the close of the year. The Tulavis broke the peace and murdered the District Superintendent of Police. Lord Reay's Government recorded a sensible Resolution on the affair which was extremely disappointing to the fire-eaters of the Anglo-Indian Press. His lordship, however, failed to deal with the National Anthem incident at Poona with the breadth of view which had been expected from his antecedents.

In Bengal the past year had an inauspicious beginning. The opening of the Turkeshwar Railway was marked by the oppressive conduct of Mr. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, towards a venerable Native gentleman, whom he knocked out of a railway carriage. Lord Dufferin, however, made Mr. Baker apologise to his victim. The much-talked-of and long expected Agricultural Department for this Province was ushered into existence with the commencement of the year, and under its auspices preliminary steps were taken for a cadastral survey of the Mozufferpore district. An Amla Commission was appointed under the presidency of Mr. Beames; but, strange to say, the scope of its enquiries was not extended to the ministerial establishments of the Civil Courts, which urgently stood in need of reform and reorganisation. The mismanagement of the Presidency Jail was brought to light by the investigation of the Commission which had been appointed to enquire into the charges brought against its Superintendent Mr. Beadon. The Commission found that Mr. Beadon had inflicted on the prisoners cruel punishments not authorized by the Jail Code. Yet Sir Rivers Thompson let him off with a mild mitigated censure. But the attention of the Secretary of State having been drawn to the scandal, he directed Mr. Beadon's transfer from the Presidency Jail. The Bengal Government projected an Ethnological Survey of the people of Bengal; but from its resolution on the subject it appeared clearly that it had not correct notion of the nature and extent of the work it had undertaken, and all sensible men felt that the project would not lead to satisfactory results. A famine broke out in the Burdwan Division last spring, and the relief measures adopted fell far short of the necessities of the case. The scale of relief sanctioned by Sir Rivers Thompson was actually less than half the famous one pound ration, which Sir Richard Temple, under the orders of Sir John Strachey, adopted in the Madras Presidency in 1877. The famine was not the only calamity that befell Bengal last year. Many districts of Bengal Proper and Behar were devastated by severe and widespread floods. Sir Rivers Thompson poohpoohed the distress caused by the inundation when a deputation waited upon him to urge the necessity of taking prompt action for relieving it. But he visited some parts of the country affected by floods and ocular demonstration convinced him of the distress from which the people in those parts were suffering, and a Committee was at a late hour appointed to raise subscriptions. A terrible cyclone and storm-wave swept over Central Orissa on the 21st and 22nd September, which did extensive damage. It destroyed hundreds of villages and carried off thousands of human beings and cattle. Sir Rivers Thompson did not visit Orissa until two months after the occurrence of the calamity.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Local Self-Government scheme was carried out last year. But as the Magistrate-Collector was appointed chairman of the District Board in every case, matters practically remained where they were. The Local Government published a new rules for the selection of Tahsildars, grievously disappointed the expectation had been entertained, that Sir Alfred Lyall knock on the head the system of preserving Subordinate Executive Service a monopoly fo dishonest men of the Amla class. The splendid

success of the Agra College completely justified the reorganisation of that institution on a new basis. The celebrated case of Laidman *versus* Hearsay occupied a good deal of public attention during the past year. The Allahabad High Court, after a protracted and patient trial acquitted the accused. The evidence given at the trial made some startling disclosures as to Mr. Laidman's conduct as a judicial officer. But Sir Alfred Lyall deliberately set at naught the verdict of the highest tribunal of the Province and held that Captain Hearsay's imputation on Mr. Laidman was false and malicious. The Viceroy visited Dehra Doon, Agra and Lucknow; but great disappointment was caused by the abandonment of His Excellency's projected visits to Cawnpore and Benares.

In the Panjab Sir Charles Aitchison carried on the administration in the same liberal and enlightened spirit as before. On his recommendation, a Native gentleman was for the first time appointed to act as a Judge of the Chief Court. Though the appointment was to last only for a month, the Anglo-Indian community and their organs in the Press raised a loud outcry against it. But it was hailed with joy by the people of the country from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Sir Charles acted wisely in declining to sanction the introduction of the compulsory Vaccination Act into Lahore. The Panjab Judicial Reorganisation Scheme was modified in some respects during the past year. The constitution of the divisional courts was altered, and with the appointment of single Judges in these courts the right of further appeal to the Chief Court was once more restored, as finality of decision was contemplated only along with the concurrent existence of benches of Judges. It was, however, unfortunate that this opportunity was not taken to recast the portions of the Act relative to rights of appeal.

In British Burma Mr. Bernard continued to do useful work; but he failed to suppress the dacoits who infest the province. The fall of Mandalay led to a considerable increase in the number of dacoities in Lower Burma.

In the Central Provinces nothing of any particular importance occurred during the past year. Mr. Crosthwaite being in bad health merely carried on the routine work of the administration.

GENERAL.

Commerce was fairly active during the past year, and the export trade of India partially recovered from the serious falling off it had experienced in 1884. The decision of the Home Government to purchase the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway was announced, and the line has become the property of the State from the 1st instant. A new guaranteed Railway Company was formed in England under the name of the Indian Midland Company, to construct certain lines in Central India. The difficulties which this company experienced in raising the capital required for this purpose clearly showed that the English capitalists do not regard Indian railway undertaking as safe and profitable investments, notwithstanding the *colour de rose* official reports on the success of the existing lines issued by the Government of India. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught went back to England after a tour of service in this country, leaving a most favourable impression upon all with whom he had come into contact. The question of enrolling Natives as volunteers occupied much public attention during the past year. Memorials from all parts of the country praying that intelligent Natives might be permitted to enlist as Volunteers were presented to the Viceroy, and the public anxiously waited to see what action the Government of India would take in the matter. But though no decision was announced during the year, the Native community could not persuade themselves to believe that an experienced statesman like Lord Dufferin would commit the fatal blunder of rejecting so loyal a prayer emanating from the people of the country. The Countess of Dufferin founded a National Association with the noble object of supplying female aid to the women of India. Branches of this Association were formed in the various Provinces and donations and subscriptions invited from the public. A considerable amount was raised during the year; but much still remained to be done. A Camp of Exercise on a grand scale was organised near Delhi and foreign military officers were invited to witness the manœuvres as guests of the Government of India. A Political Association was formed at Bombay under the name of the Bombay Presidency Association, and a conference assembled in the capital of the Western Presidency during Christmas week to discuss some most important questions affecting Native interest.

CALCUTTA.

The past year will, like its predecessor, remain memorable in the annals of Calcutta for the municipal imbroglio. The Sanitary Commission appointed under Section 28 of the Municipal Act submitted their report at the beginning of the year. The two members chosen by the Local Government supported the Lieutenant-Governor's views, while Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the representative of the Corporation, dissented from the conclusions arrived at by his colleagues, and recorded a separate minute. The majority of the Commission made 37 recommendations, which could not be enforced under section 29 of the Act. Sir Rivers Thompson was thus placed in an awkward position. He felt that after what had taken place he could not withdraw from the position he had taken up without loss of dignity. He admitted that some of the recommendations made by the Commission travelled considerably beyond the strict bounds of the enquiry, and that some would necessitate changes in the law which it was not in the power of the Corporation to make, and that many were wanting in definiteness and precision. Nevertheless, in order to avoid the confession that the appointment of the Commission was a mistake, Sir Rivers insisted upon its recommendations being carried out, although he knew very well that the law did not empower the Government to dictate to the Corporation. He, indeed, went so far as to threaten its annihilation if the recommendations of the Commission were not carried out, and ordered that the house-rate should be raised to the maximum limit laid down in the law. The Commissioners agreed to give effect to most of the recommendations made by the Commission, but they rightly contended that the cost of large works of improvement should be met from capital, and that it was not fair that the whole of the cost should be thrown upon the house-owners alone. In order to create a pretext for destroying the independence of the Corporation by a new law, Sir Rivers resolved to amalgamate the urban portions of the Suburbs with the Town under one system of municipal government, and appointed a Committee under the presidency of Mr. Reynolds to frame a scheme for giving effect to the idea. The resolution of Government accepting the principle of amalgamation was based on insufficient information. No action should have been taken in the matter without a thorough public enquiry being made regarding the different aspects of the question, but as the amalgamation was a mere pretext, no thorough enquiry was permitted. The report of the Amalgamation Committee was submitted towards the close of the year, and is still under consideration. The fourth General Election of Municipal Commissioners for Calcutta under the Act of 1876 took place in the 15th ultimo, and notwithstanding the exertions and noise made by the Health Society to secure the return of a large number of Europeans or Eurasians, only 13 out of 48 belonging to that community were secured. An attempt was made by the Port Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to raise a loan in the Calcutta market for the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, but it proved a miserable failure—a fact which conclusively showed what the public thought of the nuisance scheme. And as the Secretary of State did not allow the Commissioners to borrow in the English market, the work was brought to a stand still for want of funds. At the beginning of the year a great and enthusiastic public meeting was held under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to do honor to the memory of the illustrious native statesman, our lamented predecessor, the late Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, C. I. E. The leaders of all classes of the community, European and Native, vied with one another to pay the united tribute of affectionate regard to the memory of an ornament of the community, whose loss the nation still deeply mourns. The meeting, which was a most successful one, resolved to erect an eye-infirmary with a bust of the deceased in it, as the best means of preserving his memory. It is, however, a great pity that the Memorial Fund of so true a benefactor of the country, has not yet met with that large pecuniary support which it deserves. The different political, literary and scientific Associations in the metropolis were distinguished by their usual activity. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL. D., C. I. E., was elected President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, he being the first Native who has obtained and deserved that honour. The entire native community felt themselves honoured by the high honour done to the learned scholar and veteran antiquarian of the day, whose oriental researches have acquired for him a European reputation. The sad fate of poor Tinkouri Pal excited much commisseration among the Native Community in the metropolis, and suggested the desirability of taking steps for protecting the morals of our young men. During the Christmas week a National conference assembled under the auspices of the British Indian Association, the National Indian Union, and the Indian Association at the rooms of the first-mentioned Association, for the purpose of discussing certain important questions connected with the internal administration of the country. The result of the conference clearly demonstrated the fact that, however widely the different sections of the Native Community differed on particular questions, there was an absolute unanimity of views on such vital matters as the reorganisation of the Legislative Councils, the separation of executive from judicial functions, &c. &c.

OBITUARY.

It is now our painful duty to record the names of the eminent men who were gathered to their fathers during the past year and the list is, unhappily, a long one. We must begin with King Alfonso XII. of Spain, whose untimely death from dysentry and consumption occasioned universal regret in Europe, and indicated the possibility of further troubles to a nation already in its decadence. He was closely followed to the grave by Marshal Serrano, who had shown himself the best General in Spain, and who, as Prime Minister, had given the Crown of that country to Alfonso's luckless predecessor King Amadeus. The Marshal had on some occasions risen to supreme power in his country, but could not retain it long. The death of Mozuffer-Eddin, the Amir of Bokhara, removed the greatest of the Central Asian Khans who had played a prominent part in the Russian conquest of Turkestan, and whose removal at last paved the way for the final incorporation of his dominions with the Muscovite Empire. General Grant, one of the greatest soldiers whom America has produced, and who won the victory over the Southern States in the late Civil War, and who was twice elected to fill Washington's Chair, died last year. The British nation had to mourn the loss of the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Halifax, and Baron Strathnairn. In Lord Shaftesbury England lost her most distinguished philanthropist of modern times, who had done so much for her industrial classes. The death of Lord Halifax, who was the author of the Education Despatch of 1854, and who had, as Secretary of State for India, rendered valuable services to India, was deeply regretted in this country. In Lord Strathnairn we lost the gallant Sir Hugh Rose, who commanded the Central India Field Force and took a prominent part in suppressing the Mutiny. Two of the important feudatory chiefs of India—the Maharaja Runbir Singh of Kashmir and Maharaja Rama Varma of Travancore—died last year. In Calcutta the Native community had to mourn the deaths of the Maharaja Komulkrishna, the Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjee, Raja Satyanand Ghosal, and Babu Taruck Nath Pramanick, and in Bombay our countrymen lost one of their prominent leaders in Mr. Norowjee Furdonjee. Among other noteworthy persons who were gathered to their fathers during the past year may be mentioned the Thakur of Politana, and Mr. W. A. Montriou.

CONCLUSION.

The above is necessarily an imperfect retrospect of the past year. It was year of war, disaster, disappointment and of sorrow. May the new year, under God's blessing, prove more prosperous and happy!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THOUGH we are neither Europeans nor Christians, as it has been usual with our predecessors to reckon this paper by the Christian year, we follow the custom and tender our most cordial greetings to our readers on the present occasion. We wish them a happy new year and many many returns of the same.

THE FOLLOWING proclamation has been issued by the Government of India:—"By Command of the Queen Empress it is hereby notified that the territories formerly governed by King Theebaw will no longer be under his rule, but have become part of Her Majesty's dominions and will during Her Majesty's pleasure be administered by such officers as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India may from time to time appoint."

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Senate of the Calcutta University was held on Saturday last to take into consideration a requisition from twenty-four Fellows for an enquiry into the causes which led to the break-down of the last Entrance Examination. The attendance was not large, and the matter was discussed in a half-hearted gingerly way, and a Committee of three Government officials was appointed to hold an inquiry. Want of space compels us to defer our remarks on the proceedings till our next issue.

THE PIONEER has, after its manner, made a blunt admission that the reappointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Senior Puisne Judge, would be highly objectionable to the Europeans, and that the Government is loath to displease the natives by overlooking his undoubtedly superior claims which were recognised by Lord Ripon's Government. The difficulty might have been solved, if, as the Allahabad paper had suggested, Sir C. Petheram, could have been spared from the North-West. But since that is not possible, the gordian knot is sought to be cut in a masterly fashion by the pensioning Sir Richard before his time, which it is thought will minimise the evil. But for all that Sir Richard will have to wait till his successor is nominated and arrives in the country, or else the black senior may take advantage of the interregnum and step into his shoes. The shift, if seriously contemplated, to say the least, is unworthy of the Government of an enlightened and high-minded statesman like Lord Dufferin.

THE ANNUAL FANCY FAIR in aid of the charitable institutions of Calcutta took place at the Zoological Gardens on Friday and Saturday last under the patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice of Bengal; and the Committee of European and native gentlemen who carried the project through are to be congratulated on their success, particularly as they had various unforeseen obstacles to surmount. The tents used on the occasion were all lent by the Government and the arrangements for the accommodation and convenience of the large number of visitors on both the days were all that could be desired. The stereotyped amusements in the shape of a shooting gallery, Aunt Sally, Merry Go-rounds and so on were provided; and, some regimental bands which were permitted to play in the grounds through the courtesy of the Commanding Officers considerably helped in enlivening the scene. The concession of the Committee in admitting children under six years of age, was largely availed of and much appreciated.

WE DEEPLY sympathise with General Cunningham for the heavy loss he has sustained by the wreck of the P. and O. Company's S. S. *Indus*. "The veteran archæologist had sent home by the ill-fated ship the whole of his personal property, consisting of no less than forty-three boxes. These contained not only all his Library, but also the notes which he had made during his many journeys and long residence in India; as well as a series of papers, many of which were complete and almost ready for publication. The loss to the learned world is grievous in the extreme. The notes and papers can never be replaced, and the works which the General intended bringing out at home must be, to say the least, postponed." All India must mourn for this loss, for it deprives them of the prospects of seeing the dark corners of their ancient and mediæval history elucidated by one who is by far the ablest Indian archæologist of the day,—a profound scholar of ripe judgment and unrivalled experience—and at the same time of exposing them to the risk of being misled by charlatans and shallow pretenders, who thrive on the refuse of German scholars.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned books and pamphlets:—

1. Ignorance the Cause of numerous Eye-Diseases by S. S. Lawrence.
2. Tales of the Pandavas.
3. Report of the Administration of British Burma during 1884-85.
4. Report on the administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency.
5. Messrs. Cones and Co's Sheet Almanac for 1886.

TELEGRAMS.

BULGARIA IS urging the Great Powers to hasten the peace negotiations.

COMMISSION OF dacoities and unavailing efforts for their supression continue to form an important item of Burmese news. The latest *official* intelligence from Rangoon regarding the outbreak of dacoities is said to be satisfactory and every effort is being made to stamp the crime out of the country. But the special correspondents of our daily contemporaries do not confirm the idea that the insurgents have been brought to bay. One of them says: The dakoits seem ubiquitous, although having about 1,000 troops searching for them. The character of the country enables the dakoits to elude pursuit at one place and to reappear elsewhere." We read again that the Commander of the Ningyan column has asked for further reinforcement to enable him to attack a force, believed to be of about 5,000 Burmese, entrenching itself 60 miles north of Ningyan. General Prendergast has replied that he cannot spare a single company. This can hardly be said to be satisfactory. According to another account a Shan chief, the Shan Tsawbwa Mobye, north of Karenee, has informed the British authorities that the Tsawbwa of Nyounguwed, 70 miles further north, is opposed to the British occupation of Upper Burmah, and is planing a coalition with 99 minor Shan States with a view to attack the British, and secure the sovereignty of the country. The disturbances in Pegu have not yet been quelled and Rangoon having been depleted of troops disturbances are apprehended there for which reason all the bad characters in the town have been arrested. The outlook is not of the most cheering character. The flotilla on its way to Bhamo is but making slow progress, but Mandalay is said to be quiet and no fear of further disturbances is entertained.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes:—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes:—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. Maharaja of Indore	13	4	0
Sangli Native Library	13	4	0
Maharaja of Dinagpore	15	0	0
Raja Jogendra Nath Rai Bahadur, Nattore	7	8	0
Muza Mohamed Mirza, Bandapookar	6	10	0
Secretary Simoga Reading Club	13	4	0
Ram Chunder Nayak Dajee Esq., Benares	13	4	0
Thakoor Rooderpertap Singh, Rampore Muttra	19	0	0
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" Radheramon Roy, Suraha, Chumparun	19	0	0
" Rajony Kant Ghuttuck, Chicksndi	13	4	0
" Monmohun Chunder, Purneah	3	0	0
" Kylash Chunder Chatterjee, Rhanchee	7	0	0
" Surbessur Singh, Kuchrapara	3	5	0
" Debendra Chunder Mookerjee, Gya	13	4	0
" Gost Behary Koondoo, Giridi	6	10	0
" Ramgopal Singh Chowdry, Rusorah	19	0	0
" Preonath Chowdry, Sylhet	13	4	0
" Krishtodhone Banerjea, Cooch Behar	13	4	0
" Preonath Banerjea, Sylhet	13	4	0
" Munwar Das, Monghyr	6	10	0
" Monmothonath Mookerjea, Pandooah	2	0	0
" Brindabun Chunder Bose, Batra	6	10	0
" Hem Chunder Baruah, Gowhatty	5	0	0
" Behary Lal Banerjea, Magurah	5	0	0
" Poran Chunder Bose, Narcaldanga	6	10	0
" Hurrynarain Roy, Ghola	6	10	0
" Bama Churn Banerjea, Gurudaspore	10	0	0
" Bejoy Chunder Banerjea, Purulia, Dacca	13	4	0
" Bhugwan Persad Dutt, Pooree	13	4	0
" Kadar Nath Mojoomdar, Midnapore	13	4	0
" Ramgoti Mookerjea, Nulhaty	2	6	0
" Huryobind Doyal, Unao	1	11	0
" Bishnu Chunder Moitra, Azemgurh	8	13	0

HONOUR'S GAZETTE.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

Knights Grand Commanders—His Highness Saiyud Turkioman Sultan, Sultan of Maskat.

His Highness the Maharao of Ulwar.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar.

Knight Commander.—The Maharajah of Jodhpore (Marwar).

Companions.—The Hon'ble Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert.

The Hon'ble Manwell Melvill, Bombay Civil Service.

The Hon'ble Henry Edward Sullivan, Madras Civil Service.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

Sir Frank Henry Souter Knight. C.S.I.

Major Lord William Beresford V. C., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Higgins, Commandant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mortimer Sloper Howell, Bengal Civil Service, District Judge of Mirzapur.

Colin Arrott Robertson Browning; Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces. Man Singh Sardar Bahadur, late Risaldar—Major, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Arthur N. Wallaston, Revenue Department, India Office London.

Muhammad Hasan Khan, Commander-in-Chief, Bhopal.

Raja Jang Bahadur Khan, Talukdar, Bahraich, Oudh, Honorary Magistrate of Nanpara.

Baboo Sarat Chandra Das, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Bengal.

Pandit Bharam Narian, Rai Bahadur, Native Assistant to Agent to Governor-General Central India.

The title of "Raja" upon His Highness the Rawat of Rajgarh, as a hereditary distinction.

The title of "Raja" as a personal distinction upon Sri Rajamani Raja Devu, C. I. E., Zemindar of Mandas, Ganjam, Madras.

The title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Munshi Ananda Prosad, Vakil of His Highness Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior.

Munshi Narayan Das, Judge, Small Cause Court, Lucknow. Lala Ram Kishen Das, Banker and Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, Sah Gobardhan Das, Honorary Magistrate and Banker Lucknow.

Baboo Bhagat Mahanty, Tahsildar of Khurda, District of Pooree, Bengal.

The title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Moulvi Maqsud Ali Khan, Subordinate Judge in the North-Western Provinces.

Muhammad Hussain Khan, late Assistant Surgeon, Punjab.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that Mr. D. J. Zemin has been appointed Secretary and Manager to W. Newman & Co., "Ld.," in succession to Mr. E. A. Dukes. The appointment takes effect from this date, and all communications relating to the business of the Company in any of its branches should be addressed to Mr. D. J. Zemin.

By order of the Directors,
W. NEWMAN & Co., "Ld.,"
4, *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.*

1st January, 1886.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Health Officer to the Town of Calcutta, on a salary of Rs. 1,250, rising by 5 annual increments to Rs. 1,500. The Health Officer may be called upon to perform the duties of Gas and Water Analyst, and therefore special considerations will be given to candidates qualified to discharge such duties. Applications will be received up to the 23rd of January 1886. The Officer will not be allowed to undertake private practice. The issue of this advertisement does not remove from the list the application which have already been received.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY,
Dated 19th Decr. 1885.

B. K. DAS & Co.

Printers, Commission agents, and Importers of Stationery, Perfumery, Rodgers Cutlery, London Biscuits, English shoes, playing cards, and various other goods. Articles not sold by us supplied on a commission of 5 per cent. from the best market on receipt of a quarter of the estimated price. Sales of consignments effected.

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Shop—54, College Street; Press—17, Srinath Das's lane, Wellington Street; and office—44, Malanga lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta.

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Reduced Price! Reduced Price!! Reduced Price!!!

40 Sorts of American Vegetable seeds previously advertised at Rs. 6/ is now to be had at Rs. 4/ a packet. This contains cabbages of sorts with portraits on each paper of seed and brief instruction for sowing and put up in tin in America.

20 Sorts of English Vegetable seeds at Rs. 2/8 a packet.

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Country Vegetable seeds 15 sorts at Re. 1 per packet.

12 Sorts of English shrub seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

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Mahogni seed at /8 per tola.

Camellia seed at /12 per tola.

Benares, Langra Mangoes, Naspatti Rewla lime, Guavas Plums and Mangoes for Durbhangah Trading Company especially those that ripen in Bhadra and Asheen, Mozufferpore Lichees and Hazeepur Langra Mangoes, also Camellia Joponica plants large and robust ones at present available for sale. Price list for these plants can be had here on application with half anna Stamp.

All applications should be addressed and the remittances made to HURIDAS CHATTERJEE,
Manager Pikeparah Nursery company
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FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The sufferers from the floods and earthquake will only obtain Cabbages, Carrots, Turnips, Radish, pees Cauliflower Etc. Etc. free of charge even the postage will be paid by me as in the previous occasion. Each application will bear the approval of known men either Government Officials of any rank, school masters, head Pundits, Zemindar or Talukdur Etc. Etc. of the place.

The free distribution ceases from the 15th of Aughran next.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.

Pikeparah Nursery,
Cossipur, Calcutta, Novr. 1885.

DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

COOKE AND KELVEY,

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Are now placing in stock new goods suitable for Native Gentlemen and their families,

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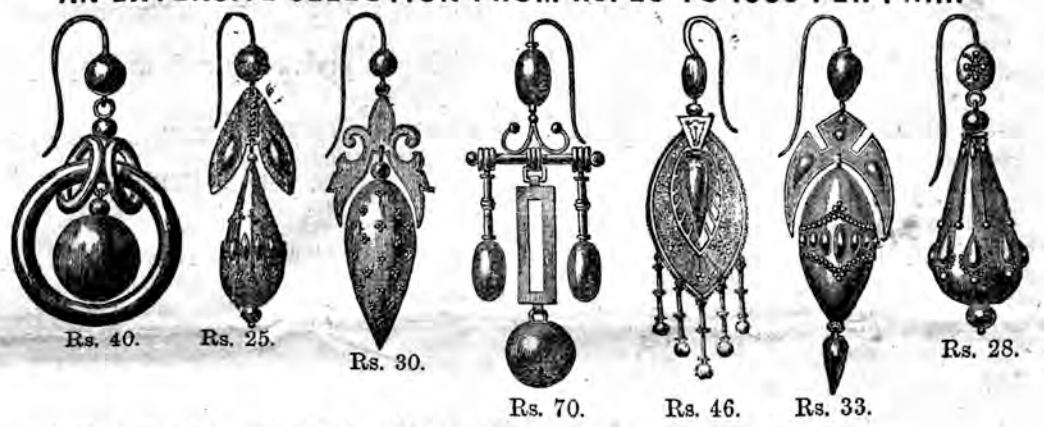

Rs. 40. Rs. 25. Rs. 30. Rs. 70. Rs. 46. Rs. 33. Rs. 28.

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IN GREAT VARIETY AND PRICES.

Complete Suites of Jewelled Links Studs Etc in Cases from Rs. 200 to 500.

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Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

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A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

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RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachias, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with one anna postage stamp.

TARINY CHURN GHOSE B.A., B.L.
Proprietor.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

MELODINO.

THREE OCTAVES, FROM F TO F.

Of Solid Wood with Expression Knee Swell. Price Rs. 75.

The above exquisitely-toned Instrument has been made expressly for the performance of Melodies, Tunes, Songs, and for any kind of Solo for the VOICE, the VIOLIN, the FLUTE, the CORNOPEON, or for any other Solo Instrument. Music written for the above Instruments, either with or without accompaniment for the Piano, can be played on the *Melodino*,

INSTRUCTION BOOK.

How to play the MELODINO by note and in correct time, *without the aid of a Master, and in a few hours' practice.* By S. HAROLD. Rs. 3.

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Of Solid Wood, with Expression Knee Swell. Price Rs. 90.

The Harmonino is in fact a small Harmonium, adapted for Music with Harmony. The voicing is peculiarly soft and sympathetic, and all the marks of expression can be produced by the Knee Swell.

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HARMONIUMS, OF EXQUISITE TONE, FROM Rs. 100.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

F. & C. OSLER

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GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

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The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
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GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 : 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

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Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains Per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
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মূল, শ্রুতি, সূত্র, ভাষ্য, টীকা ও দীপিকা (যাঁহার যাহা আছে) এবং বাঙ্গালা অনুবাদ সহিত নিম্ন লিখিত গ্রন্থ গুলি বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে। ১৬ খানি উপনিষৎ—মূল্য ১৫।৵০ আনা। পঞ্চদশী—মূল্য ৬।০ টীকা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। মহর্ষি কপিল-প্রণীত "সাংখ্যদর্শন" প্রবচন-ভাষ্য সহিত—মূল্য ৪৲ টীকা, মাশুল তিন আনা। পাতঞ্জলদর্শন—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শাণ্ডিল্যসূত্র বা ভক্তিমীমাংসা—মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। সাংখ্যসার—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। দুইটী টীকা সহিত বেদান্তসার এবং সিদ্ধান্তবিন্দুসার, নিরঞ্জনাষ্টক ও হস্তামলক একত্রে এই চারি খানির—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শঙ্করাচার্য্যের আত্মবোধ ও অপরোক্ষানুভূতি একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। প্রবোধচন্দ্রোদয় নাটক ও শঙ্করাচার্য্যের তত্ত্বোপদেশ একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ২।০ আনা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র পাল, যোড়াসাঁকো ১৪১ নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

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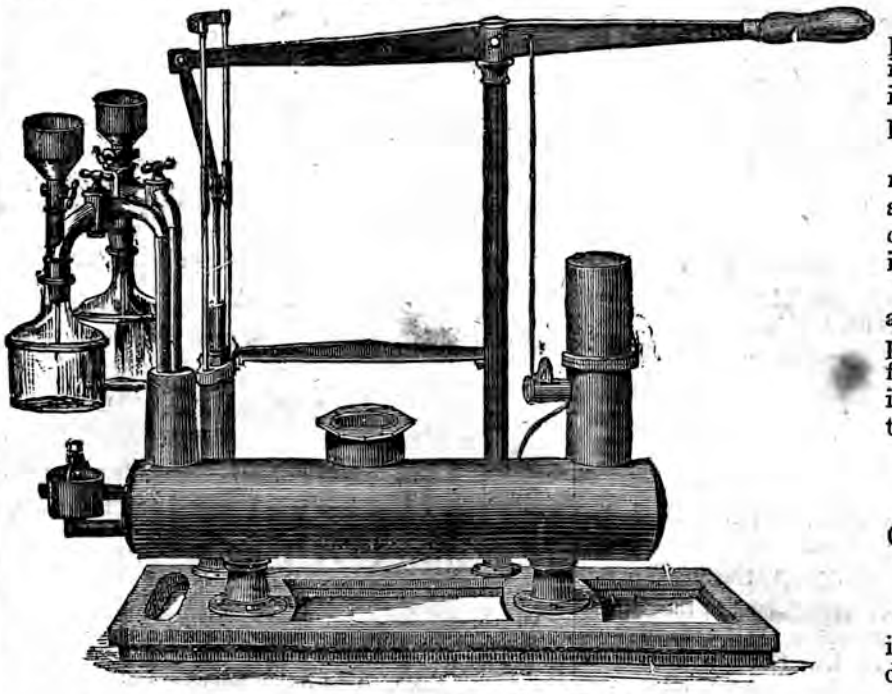
For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

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AMMONIACAL
ICE MACHINES
For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

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For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 190
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Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.	
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Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,

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IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
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LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*, 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

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Life Assurance Fund £3,340,918
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Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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REAL BRAZIL
BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles..... Rs. 25 0 0
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Best quality Smoke Neutral Tinted Shaped Eye Preserver..... ,, 10 0 0
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Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

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Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
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This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

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HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS :
WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 ,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under :—

Rs. 15-0 15-0 15-0 19-0 19-0 19-0 23-0 23-0 26-0 26-0 26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs. 1,000 2,000 3,000 5,000 7,000 10,000 12,000 16,000 19,000 24,000 28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.
LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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